## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The New York Academy of Medicine. Notwithstanding the severe rain of Wednesday evening, there was a good attendance of members at the regular monthly meeting of the above body, which was held in the small chapel attached to the University. The chair was taken at eight o'clock, the appointed hour, precisely, by the President, Dr. Thomas Cock. A short time elapsed before a quorum was present. At half past eight, the chair-

nan called the meeting te order.

There were then present, Drs Batchelder, Beadle, Bulkely, Carter, Clements, Detmold, Ferguson, Foster, Griscom, Griescht, Henschell, Jenkins, Kissam, Pond, Rockwell, Vandervoort, Van Pelt, Warren, White, Wood (Isaac), Wood (J. R.), and Worster. The President called upon the several committees

of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Botany, Obstetries, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Public Health, and scientific communications, for their reports. The committees had none to present. The Committee of Finance reported several small bills as due, amounting to seventy-three dollarspayment was ordered. There were no papers upon specific subjects read. The President called for the report of the committee upon "professional and scientific communications," relative to the subject of the public health. The chairman said, that the committee had met and bestowed much attention on the subject, both in collecting and arranging facts, preparing statistical tables, &c.; that report had been published in a newspaper, and the committee adhered to it as so given. The corresponding secretary read a letter from Dr. Ricord, of Pa.is, in which the writer "thanks the President, Vice President and members for the honor done to him in admitting him a corresponding member," and says "the association will add another link to the tie which binds him to the United States." The communication was ordered to be inserted on the minutes. Dr. Batchelder wished, if in order, for permission to introduce his friend, Dr. Kinney, that he should exhibit to the members an improved electro-magnetic apparatus for general medical purposes. Leave was granted, and Dr. Kinney was introduced. Before he exhibited his apparatus, Dr. Detmold said, that he looked upon this as a very unimportant matter for the academy to entertain—the machine is nothing novel, or presents no feature of construction very new: there may be some change of arrangement, but there is nothing in it from which any information can be derived. I repudiate, sir, any and every attempt to make this academy a theatre for advertising any machine that any man may start up and call new. I do not think, from looking at this, that it possesses the recommendation of cheapness. I have a machine, of the kind now in use in England and on the continent, and I will venture to say it is cheap r than this. Dr. Wood thought it should be referred to the Cemmittee on Pharmacy, and not exhibited here; if that rule be adopted, every quack nostrum can be advertised by the same means. After a few words from Dr. Warren, and others, it was agreed to refer the instrument to the Committee o payment was ordered. There were no papers upon specific subjects read. The President called for the

Dr. Detmold, begged to present to the meeting, a large tumor, of an unusual description, which he had taken from a breast which he had removed from a lady lately. He wished to draw the attention of members to it as he considered it a tumor to which no name can be assigned. In my opinion it arises from an hypotrophy of the cutis, differing from ordinary hypotrophy. The lady from whom I removed this, was born with a slight elevation of the right nipple, and it gradually increased—this tumor formed and grew to such an extent that the mamma reached down to the groin. Unless extirpated, the tumor may degenerate and put on the appearance of schirrous; or if the skin be broken, run to gangrene. I look upon it as an affection of the fibrous tissue, and one that approaches nearer to eliphantiosis, than any other I know of. This is a subject of peculiar interest to the surgeon—it is a congenital hypotrophy, for the same process is now going on in the other breast, and a microscopic observation at the time of the operation exhibited smaller tumors in other parts of the body. I have now under treatment a boy with a similar affection in his nose, presenting the appearance of a double nose. I had thought to have him here to night, but he was not in a condition to come.

Dr. Batchellere, had seen many such tumors.

in his nose, presenting the appearance of a double nose. I had thought to have him here to night, but he was not in a condition to come.

Dr. Batchelder, had seen many such tumors, both distinct and associated with those of a malignant character, and he must differ with his friend Dr Detmoid, as to the necessity for excision in every case, as he thinks they may all be cured by compression. In one care he used a hard sponge compress kept wet, and an enormous tumor disappeared; it returned in a year, and under similar treatment disappeared. He had also used the compress in cases of schirrous tumor with complete success. The doctor described his mode of preparing the sponge for the compress, and how he used it in his practice.

Dr. Detmold said—No doubt compression would remove the tumor, but with tubercles underneath,

remove the tumor, but with tubercles underneath, it could not affect a cure. Sir Benjamin Brodie was his authority for the use of the knife. He hoped, bowever, that Dr. Batchelder would multiply such cases until schirrous, scrofulous, lymphatic, and other tumors was becomed him to the contract of the cases and the cases and the cases and the cases and the cases are the cases and the cases and the cases and the cases are the cases are the cases are the cases and the cases are the cases ar tumors, may be cured by pressure, and it will be a

The Presspier announced that a request had been made by the "American Medical Association," that a con mittee of this Academy should be appointed to come, with one from that body. Dr. J. W. G. Clements was appointed to act on behalf of

W. G. Chements was appointed to act on behalf of
the Academy.

The question of the publication of the report upon
Public Health, in a pamphlet form, was entertained.
Dr. Van Pill said—Many leading citizens, and
a large and influential class, too, never saw it in
the paper at all; he was informed by many clergysmen that they never saw it.

The question was referred to the Committee on
Publication.

Publication.
Dr. S. Conant Forster, wented to know what Dr. S. Conant Forster, wanted to know what was the by-law with regard to any stranger being greent at the meeting. It was explained by the Secretary. Dr. Forster deprecated all idea of alluding to the press or its members. Upon this an English surgeon from Norwich rose up and said, he was a stranger, and must be the person alluded to. He appeared quite nervous, and applegising, offered to retire. The Doctor deprecated any intention of alluding to him either, so it was not clearly known what he did allude to or to whom.

At the request of the members, Dr. Detmold gave a statement of his views of the pathology of cholera infantum.

infantum.
Dr. Druscoll, said it was clear that the profession hew nothing about the disease, whether, or how far the liver was engaged—whether it was a gastroenteric affection, an affection of the mucous surface of the bowels, or a simple diarrhea. Post mortem examinations throw no light upon it—so we learn nothing from the living or the dead, and the multiplicity of writings about it shows the diversity of the diagnosis entertained. tiplicity of writings about it shows the diversity of the diagnosis entertained.
The President vacated the chair, and Dr. Wood was called thereto.

The President made a lucid explanation of his

The President made a lucid explanation of his ideas, from long practice, upon the disease. He recommends rubefacients and stimulants externally, and not to place much reliance on antacids, astringents, or cpiates. Tecthing he looked upon as an aggravating cause, as likewise bad mirk, and other hings. In his opinion, the pathology of the disease shows that it is one resulting from a peculiarly heater in the pathology of the disease shows that it is one resulting from a peculiarly heated air.

This subject will be renewed on next night of

meeting.

The meeting was then adjourned.

## The Dutch Reformed Church in Seventh

LAYING OF CORNER STONE. An imposing ceremony of this description took place on Thursday afternoon, at the new church, now in progress of building for the above congregation, in Seventh avenue, corner of Thirteenth street. when the Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, assisted by many other clergymen, officiated. At five o'clock, the appointed hour, a large number of most respectable and influential persons were seen wending their way through the avenue and neighboring streets, towards the building, and at half-past five o'clock there were nearly three hundred persons present The majority were ladies. In a short time after the building committee, consisting of Rev. W. R. Gordon, with A. P. Maybie and Benjamin P. Demarest, Esqs, arrived. The builders -- Messrs. Erving and Westervelt-had caused a platform of boards to be laid upon the joists of the Grst floor (the church is now above the basement). extending nearly forty feet from the front to rear. and upon this the spectators were accommodated. Upon this platform we noticed the Rev. Dr. Vermil-yea, Rev Mr. Lloyd, Rev. Mr. May, Rev. W. R. Gordon, Rev. Mr. Vermilyea, with Mr. Millington, the architect, and Mr. Erving, the builder. A ponderous block of elegantly chiselled brown stone, intended as the corner stone, was placed on the southwest corner.

stone, intended as the corner score, the southwest corner.

The Rev.—Mr. Gordon then came forward and said—Beloved friends, we are assembled here to day, in a great measure, to return thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings he has bestowed upon us, through the influence of Gospel teaching, and a knowledge of the truth. Our country stands prominently forward before the country stands prominently forward before the world, as a bright and a shining example of the

power of the Gespel to clevate the condition of man, to purify his heart, extend his mestal expacity, and raise him to a culminating point in religion, morality, and virtue. Our fore-fathers found here a howling wilderness; they breathed the uncontaminated air of a new world, and they were left to wrestle and combat with the Power of Darkness, with no other help except the truths impianted in their hearts, and the Bible which was in their hands. They fought, and they conquered; and we are the living witnesses of the might of Gospel truth. The Gospel of Jesus Christ, my friends, is the only platform upon which man can securely stand. It was upon it our fathers rested, by it they were animated, when they fought for liberty, and by it they conquered. My friends, whenever they breathed the full air of freedom, they took the Bible in their hands, they laid it to their hearts, and they embodied its spirit in their system of government, until, like the wild flower in our native provinces, it scatters a fragrance areund, giving health and life to the people of a mighty land, and extending its sweet perfume to the furthest regions of the earth. It was, amidst a scattered population, as the leaven in the three measures of meal; and when all was leavened, they took God for their king, and George Washington for general under, and with arms nerved by truth, eivil and religious liberty was won for man. My friends, the knowledge of the gospel alone did this. After victory, they combined to cherish, extend, and propagate the word of Him, their Saviour, and we are now here, at an advanced stage of American history, to assist in laying the corner stone of another church, to be dedicated to the worship of the God of Freedom, the God of Love, and of all Charity.

The Rev. Dr. Vermillyra then said—One ray of the light which springs from a true knowledge of the gospel is more powerful in raising man from his prostrate condition than all the power, all the might, and all the wealth which man possesses. That is when it is allowed to g

hattan, the Dutch reformers combined a widespread system of educational school teaching with
their churches. Monuments of their early labors
still remain in the Collegiate Church of this city,
and the school attached to that church, which
are the first church and first school, and
have existed during the storms and ruin of
time and change. If time permitted, I might explain why the Dutch church has not extended
much; but a main cause was the introduction of
the English language, and the unwillingness which
the Dutch felt to use in their services a tongue
which reminded them they were a conquered people.
We will, however, go on. We come here to-day,
not to organise a new church, but to lay the corner
stone of one for a congregation already established.
We hope and trust it may succeed, and that the top
stone may be laid on to the glory of the builder—
Jesus Christ; and that it may long last as a temple
where God may be worshipped in truth, and humility of spirit. May Jesus get glory to himself by
the erection of this church, and may it long stand
as a temple where wandering sinners may be invited to return to God, and have their sins washed
away in the blood of the slain Lamb.

The workmen then brought forward a leaden box
of twelve inches in length, eight inches in width,
and four and a half inches deep, which was de
posited by Dr. Vermilyes and Rev. Mr. Gordon, in
a space left in the brickwork for its reception.
The box contained a venerable old Dutch book,
entitled—"De Paradyse God, Gelerbried Bergrepen
in de cerste Belofte, 1706;" an aged Pistarsen, 1731,
a copy of the New York Packet, April 15, 1784;
Greek epigrams, 1771; Columbian almanae, 1791;
a manuscript history of the church, corner of Green
and Houston streets, with the names of the present
consistory, present number of members, of building
committee, and architect; a Brazilian coin, 1816;
copies of minutes of general and particular synods of
the Reformed Dutch Church; copy of Christian Intuligencer, vol 1, and No. 1 of New York Enquirer,
N

mortar.

The Rev. Mr. LLOYD then pronounced a fervent and most impressive prayer, and Rev. Docter Ver-MILYEA closed the exercises by a benediction. The church building is making rapid progress towards completion, under Mr. Erving. It will be about sixty-four feet in front, and nearly one hundred feet in depth, taking in the vestibule. The basement will contain a school and lecture-room, and the upper story will be forty feet high, and have a gallery all the way across the front, and none on the sides. The meeting separated highly delighted with the proceedings.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and Ald. Smith and Deherty.
CONVICTION OF WM. O'BRIEN OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INFERT TO KILL.

Aug. 3.—Examination of John Fitzpatrick, for the defence, continued—Witness had advised the defendant.
O'Brien to use arms; saw him two or three days after he
was arrested; observed bruises, which he showed. (Objectek to and ruled out).

Cross-examined—Did not remember whether he advised
him to obtain the protection of the public authorities;
advised him to use arms both for the protection of his perton and his property; did not advise him to take them out
with him when he was drunk; had never turned defendant
out of his (witness) liquor store in avenue C, for disorderly conduct, but had thought he stopped too long, and
had told the boy not to let him in any more; he did
drink liquor sometimes.

Officer Barton—Saw the prisoner next morning after
the arrest, and he complained. (Objected to, and ruled
out).

Luces-examined—Tuily told him that O'Brien had taken

the arrest, and he complained. (Objected to, and ruled out).

Uross-examined—Tully told bim that O Brien had taken down the pistol, and told the witness to follow him, as he was going up to Fagin's.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, Francis McGown, and Patrick McGarthy, were called as to character, and each gave defendant a good one, for general good and quiet conduct. Officer Schoonmaker recalled—Saw Tully on the night in question in front of the house, walking backwards and forwards; when witness appreached him he pulled his hat down over his brow, and put his band up to his month; this was about three quarters of an hour before he heard the pistel fired.

Cross-examined—Did go close enough to Tully to speak, and did speak.

Cross-examined—Did go close enough to Tully to speak, and did speak.

Mr. J. B. Fhillips amemed up for the defence, and Mr. Blant replied, with great force most vehemently expressing in determination, notwithstanding the attacks that had been made upon him by the press, to discharge his duty fully, knowing mone by name, but only as prisoners at the bar, and recognizing no distinction between high and low, rich and poor; so that whoever might wince his withers, at least, should be unwrung. He claimed a conviction under the thirty-sixth section—the highest degree of this offices.

The Recorder carefully teviewed the facts as detailed in evidence, the greater part of which were undisputed fine intent, he charged, must be a full and deliberate in tent, such as would constitute murder if the result had been death.

een death.

The Jury retired at five minutes to two o'clock, and in test than helf an hour brought in a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The prisoner was remained for seatches.

Themas Cronen, who stood charged with stealing \$95 in gold from Thomas O'Donnell, of 110th street, near Third avenue, on the 6th July last, pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and was sentenced to two

ears imprisonment.
This Court then adjourned. SECOND PART.
Before Judge Bebes and Aldermen Sturtevant and Barr.
August 3.—This branch of the court met at 4 o'clock

Barr.
August 3.—This branch of the court met at 4 o'clock, ursuant to adjournment.

\*\*TABBUNG WITH A ENIFE—AN EXCITED WITNESS.\*

Patrick Huestis. a lame young man, about twenty-five years of age, and by trade a milkman, was charged with an assault with intent to kill Mr. Richard Martin.

The prosecutor stated the circumstances briefly thus: Richard H. M. Martin sworm—Was a bookkeeper in a wholesale fruit store; on the night of the 17th of June, he had just come over the Fulton ferry, and the prisoner secmed to have some difficulty with the driver of a stage, and was using some very bad language, when witness remonstrated, and he replied to him in the same strain; witness then put down a backet which he had with him, containing a little dog, and was about to put the prisoner outside the gate; but had not touched him, when he struck at him, and wounded him in the region of the heart, as he afterwards discovered; he did not at the time know it, or see the knife, but shortly afterwards felt the blood; became very iil, and was taken to the hospital, where he lay for two weeks, and was unable to attend to business; never had seen the prisoner before.

Cross examined—Knew the gentleman sitting on coun-

fore. Cross examined—Knew the gentleman sitting on coun Cross exhibited—Knew the gentleman sixing on countries right; never had had any physical encounter with int so as to cause him to obtain a warrant; was contient be did not strike the prisoner at all before he struck in and subbed him; he did strike tim afterwards two tilped times; he want towards the prisoner to put him it; no one authorized him to do so; never saw the life, her heard what kind it was I had been in no difficulty to the contraction of the life her heard what kind it was I had been in no difficulty that the contraction is the graft man on counsel's right had once eaten more than

he chose to pay for, and was politely put out of an eating house in Future street, but not by witness; such was the gentleman's general character. Stranger—I have three warrants against him now; he attacked me with sword and pistol.

ourt—Silence , slience ! iranger—Why does he tell such infernal lies, then ? ourt, Officers. &c.—Silence ! Silence.

he attacked me with sword and pistol.

Court—Silence, slience!

Stranger—Why does he tell such informal lies, then?

Court, Officers. Ac.—Silence! Silence.

The case for the proceeduon rested here.

Mr. Byencer, for the defence, wished to have the knife produced and after waiting a short time, it was conceded that it was an ordinary pocket knife. Counsel addressed the jury, but called no witnesses—not even "the gestleman on his right"—arguing that the case could only amount to one of assault and battery.

The Assistant District Attorney submitted the case under the charge of the Court, and the jury, after an absence of an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery only. Remanded for judgment.

Another Rowdy Case and Convertee.—The Central Striker Afventy.—John Brennan, "hard" looking b'hoy, aged about twenty two, who was indicted, with Catharine Pons, for an assault with intent to kill Henry Peters, was placed on his separate trial. Theocourence took place on the 8th day of May last, in front of the celiar kept by the female defendant, corner of Canal and Centre streets. The circumstances were fully detailed at the time when investigated by the police magistrate and coroner, and it will be recollected that the affray was a very serious one, in which a young man named Murphy was killed, and several were wounded. The present question was as to Brennan's identity, and the prosecutor deposed he was certain it was Brennan that come down into the celiar and spoke to them, telling, them it was their best chance to clear out them; that he went up again and returned; as he (prosecutor) and his friends were going quietly up the steps, the prisoner knocked him down, and he immediately felt he was stabbed; he was afterwards stabbed in the street. Another witness, Mr. Mook, who was himself stabbed, also swore positively to Brennan's identity, and that he say him with a knife in his hand. The jury, after a very short absence, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Before the Rec

Sth July Sentence, two years and two months in the States prison.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS BY ALDERED —BURNING OF THE HISRY CLAY—OFISIOS OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, EUG. The Grand Jury having disposed of the business before them, made the following presentment and were discharged:—

The Grand Inquest in concluding their labors, desire to present to the Court their action in relation to the several subjects brought before them—first, in relation to the illegal discharges frequently made by the Aldermen and Police Justices of the city—and second, whether they had any jurisdiction in the matter of the unfortunate burning of the Henry Clay, which was attended by such Fearful loss of life. Upon these points they had addressed a letter to the District Autorney, and received from him the following answer:—

of the Henry Clay, which was attended by such fearful loss of life. Upon these points they had addressed a letter to the District Autorney, and received from him the following answer:—

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE COTY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Abgust 4, 1822.)

TO THE GRAND JURY—

Gentlemen—I hasten to reply to your communication, requesting my views as to the power assumed by the Aldermen and Police Justices, in constantly discharging offenders without any judicial investigation. The subject is of great importance, and as one of public complaint, has already commanded my attention. I embrace, therefore, the opportunity afforded by your communication, to place before you, as the constituted guardians of public order, my legal conclusions upon your enquiry. The powers and auties of aldermen in this city are derived from the charter, and from various statutes, which either modify, or restrain, or add to the powers conferred by the charter. By the charter, vol. 2, 704 and 705, aldermen are created conservators of the peace, and clothed with the authority of justices of the peace, and clothed with the authority of justless of the peace, in criminal cases. Their powers in relation to the arrest and discharge of prisoners when not conferred or prescribed by statute, are derived from the common law respecting justices of the peace. A constable or peace officer, having arrested an offender, may confine him, and it is his duty to keep him in custody until he brings him before a justice of the peace. The prisoner is, therefore, so much in lawful custody that the constable may be indicted for auffering an escape, even when the prisoner is impreperly bailed—I Chitty. Com. Law, 24, 73; 2 Chitty, 171 (note.) It is his duty to bring the prisoner in impreperly bailed—I Chitty. Com. Law, 24, 73; 2 Chitty, 171 (note.) It is his duty to bring the prisoner in class of the prisoner with the areason of the prisoner of the contable is a mandal though they have the like gineral powers of our own adecimen, nor has it been assumed in London. To your request respecting the late appaling event upon the Hudron river. I answer, that immediately upon its occurrence. I deliberated upon my duty in the matter, but ascertained, after careful exemination of the statutes and decisions relating to any offence embraced in the destruction of the Henry Clay, that our county was without jurisdiction in the matter. The Revised Statutes provide that "when an offence shall have been committed in this State, on board of any vessel navigating any river, lake, or canal, an indictment for the same may be found in any county through which, or any part of which, such vessel shall be ravigated in the course of the same range or trip or in the county where such repage or trip shall terminate." This statute is in derogation of the common hav of jurisdiction, but its provisions are definite. The fact that the Henry Clay was not navigated in the county of New York, in the course of her ill-fated trip—the further fact that the latter terminated in the county of Westchester, and that the trip having terminated, by the running of the boat ashare in the latter county, before a loss of life occurred, settled in my mind any doubt which might arise upon a liberal construction of the last sentence of the statute, to the effect that New York county being the intended termination of the trip, there arises jurisdiction for the offence, but waiving statute construction, my experience at the criminal har has taught me that it is safest never to afford an accused the opportunity of raising a question of law, whereby, if guilty, he may escape, and from immunity learn nothing of reformation. At the proper time if they can in any way be made available I shall be pleased to tender my humble services in aid or assistance of the District Attorney of Westchester county, in the prosecution which I have no doubt from my knowledge of the constituted authorities of that county, will be carried on against th

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT.

Highway Robbery—Charles Lynch was charged with robbing Mr. Owen Sharkey, on the night of the 5th of July, 1852, of gold cein to the amount of \$45. The occurrence took piace in Church street, and the particulare have all very recently been before our readers, when it was investigated before the police. The jury, after an absence of about three hours, returned with a verdict of cultiv.

Before Judge Besbe and Aidermen Sturtevant and Barr.

Stealing a Horse and Cavi.—George Hearn was convicted of modestly walking away from the house of Authony Partington No. 326 Hudeon street, with a horse and cart which were left standing in front of the door. Sentence—two years' imprisonment.

Burglay and Log Stealing.—William Foster was convicted of breaking into the premises of Mr. Green, in Barelay street on the night of July 11th, and stealing two degs—a buil deg and an English terrier. Sentence two years imprisonment.

Sentences.—John Brennan, convicted yesterday of stabling Henry Peters, in the Centre street row, was senten. guilty.

wo years imprisonment.
Sentance.—John Brennan, convicted yesterday of stabbing Henry Peters, in the Centre street row, was sentenced to five years impliconment.
Patrick Huestis, convicted on Tuesday of a violent assault with a kinfe on Elekard Martin was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.
William Bowning, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years imprisonment.
Cornelius and James Donnelly, convicted of a similar effence, were sentenced, the first to two years, and the econd to two years and two mopths imprisonment.
Archibeld Avery, for grand larceny, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, but the jury signed a recommendation for mercy to the Governor.
John G. Russell, for obtaining goods under false pretences, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and stand committed until paid. The amount was afterwards paid and the prisoner released.

isoner released.

petty jury was discharged for the term, and the adjourned until this morning, when some motion Court adjourn

United States Commissioner's Court.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Before George W. Morton. Esq.

Arcust 4.— William Swecusy seaman on board the ship Devonshire, charged with cousing the death of Henry Billings, also a seaman on board the same ship, by knocking him off the crossjack yard, of the morning of he 7th of 1 July lest.

Robert Brown, being sworn, said—I was due of the crew of the ship Devonshire; on the 7th of July last.

William Sweeney, the prisoner, and Henry Billings, the deceased, were on the crossjack yard, together with mycelf and three other men named Waldron, Robinson and Bennis. We were then furling the crossjack, It was about one o'cleck in the morning; I could see the blood on the deck from where I stood on the grossjack yard. There were some words passed between Billings and Sweeney; Sweeney called to Billings on the yard to help him havi the sail up; Billings said he would as soon as he made the gasket fast. I did not see any more, but I heard Sweeney say, "the man is not overboard any how." After Billings fell, I went down on deck, and saw that the man was dead. I could see the blood on the deck and knew he must be badly burt.

Charles Waldron, being tworn, said—I was a seaman on board the said ship; I was on the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was now to me the said atome, ledge wet, Sweeney was

being wet, Sweeney could not put in the sail arone;

Bweeney then said if Billings did not come in, he would come out and hit him; I also called Billings in at the same time; he did not come in. and Sweeney went out to him, and the next thing I saw was the man Billings falling on the deck; I saw Sweeney's foot kicking up when he approached Billings, but whether he atruck or kicked him, or he only slipped, I caunot say for certain; or whether he struck the gasket immediately after Billings fell.

whether he struck the gasket immediately after Billings fell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tallmadge.—The wind was blewing a pretty smart breeze at the time.

Alexander Dennis, sworn, sald—I was a seaman on board the said ship; I was on the yard-arm with Sweeney and Billings; Waldron was next to the mast: Sweeney was next to me, and Billings was outside; I heard Sweeney say to Billings to lay in; Billings replied: "Hold on till I get this gasket fast;" I did not hear any quarrel or angry words pass between Sweeney and Billings.

John Palmer Litchfield, sworn, said—I am the physician on board the ship Devonshire; I heard the man fall on the deek, and I was called on deek to attend the deceased; I found the deceased with a fractured skull; the brain was protruding, pulsation had ceased, and he was dead.

A disquestion here supposed between Mr. Bildowsky cons

dead.

A discussion here ensued between Mr. Ridgeway, counsel for the government, and Mr. Talimadge, counsel for prisoner, as to the weight of evidence. On the case being enbmitted to the Commissioner, he decided that there being no positive evidence that Sweeney kicked Billings from the yard, a discharge must be entered. The prisoner was discharged from custody.

First District Court.

Before Judge Green.

August 5.—Landlod and Tennut.—Montgomery vs. Newton.—This is a "summary proceeding to recover possession of land" under the Revised Statutes. The landford and Tennut.—This is a "summary proceeding to recover possession of land" under the Revised Statutes. The landford set forth in his complaint, that on the first day of April last, he let to Mr. Newton, the tenant, a house and lot on the Tenth avenue for one year from the first day of Msy last, at the yearly rent of \$600, payable quarterly. on the usual quarter days; that one quarter's rent, smounting to \$150, became due on the first day of August instant, and that the same was due and unpaid, and that payment had been demanded of the said tenant since the same became due; that the said tenant held over, and continued in possession of said premises without the consent of his landlord. The tenant, in his snawer, merely denied that there was any rent due, without controverring the letting and the demand of payment of the rent, as set forth in the complaint controvering the letting and the demand of payment of the rent, as set forth in the complaint but simply denied the conclusions of law, by saying there was no rent due. That was a question of law for the Court decide upon, and not to be tried by a jury. (2 Revised Statutes, page 604, section 34.) It is, therefore, ordered that a warrant be issued to put the land-lord in possession of the premises.

Police Intelligence.

A Dislowest Porter.—On Thursday atternoon, the police of the Third ward arrested Patrick McCarthy, a porter at the Cifford House, Park place, charged with stealing three trunks, containing a quantity of wearing appared and jewelry, valued at over \$300, the property of Mr. Porter Sherman, hardware merchant, of No. 180 Broadway. It appears by the affidavit of Mr. Sherman before Justice Bogart, that on the 27th of July last he sent the three trunks in question by a cartman named Lawrence, to be delivered at the College Hotel, corner of Murray and Church streets; but the cartman, by mistake, delivered they same at the Cilifford House, in Park place, where they ceme under the charge of the porter. McCarthy. On the 3d of this month, Mrs. Sherman returning to town, went to the College Hotel in search of her trunks, but was informed that no trunks bearing that description were ever brought to the hotel. Mr. Sherman, on learning this fact, sent immediately for the cartman Lawrence, and learned from him that instead of taking the trunks to the College Hotel, he had, by mistake, conveyed them to the Ciliford House, in Park place. Mr. S. forthwith proceeded to the latter place—saw McCarthy, who informed him that the trunks had been left there, but that on the third instant, a gentleman called on him and said his name was Griffin, a partner of Mr. Sherman—looked at the trunks, and said he was sent by Mr. S. for them, and would send a porter to take them away that afternoon, and wrote the following on a card, which McCarthy exhibited to Mr. S.—"I shall send a porter for the trunks this afternoon.—T. G." McCarthy told this story with so much apparant konesty that Mr. Sherman believed it, and accordingly caused an advertisement to be inserted in one of the morning papers, offering a reward for the porter, who conveyed the three trunks from the hotel—gring a decription of the trunks, but hefore going over, be procured one of the Third ward policemen; and, strange caught, but defended to the carety and stre

Pry. Charge of Belling a Friend-A Carious Affair -Yes-Charge of Relling a Filend—A Carious offair —Yes, torday, officer Webster, of the Fifth Ward Police, arrested a genteel locking young woman, named Elizabeth Boot ham, charged wile stealing three sik dresses, valued at \$45, one black shaw, one lace hat, one black satin vest, one gold pencil, and various other articles, valued in all at \$75 the property of Emma Stafford residing at No. 16 Givenwich street. The facts, as set forth in afficavits before the Police Court, are as follows:—It seems that the complainant and the secused occupied the same room tegether, at the dwelling house No. 16 Givenwich street, and last Staturday night the accused invited Miss Stafford for vicit Castle Garden. The invitation was accepted, and they both went together, but had not been stated long before the accused made an excuse to have, saying she would return again very seon. However, she did not return until after the lapse of an hour. After the performance was over, on returning to their room, it was di covered that some person had entered the room during their absence, and robbed it of the above mentioned wearing appared belonging to Miss Stafford only, and carried it sway. None of the clothing belonging to the accused was touched. This fact rather supprised the complainant; and inquiry was made in the house as to who was seen to go up to the room with a fasket, return with it, and leave the house. It is now supposed and charged by the complainant, that the accused entered the room while she was seated at Castle Garden, and carried off the property in question, was conveyed before Justice Bogart, who detained her in prison to await a further hearing. This Mrs. Dockham is said to be the wife of John Bockham, who a short time since was convicted in the Court of Sessions for a violent sessual to a young man by biting the till in prison and it is now believed that if Mrs. Dockham stole the property in question, it was done merely to realize a sufficient amount of money to precure her husband's liberation from prison. The whole matte

degree, for which crime on conviction the punishment cannot be less than ten years imprisonment in the Staty prison.

Clarge of Larceny.—Two negrees, named Richard Young and Perry Adams, were arrested yesterday by officer Gleason, of the Sixth ward police, on a charge of stealing, from the purson of George Mallett, a \$50 gold piece and some few thillings in change. Mallett testified before the magistrate, that on Thursday afternoon he was taking some oysters at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets, and while there the two colored men came up and told him that a stout hady wanted to see him and they would how him where she was. Mallett accepted the invitation and went slong with them, until arriving at the corner of Anthony and Centre streets. Here the negroes invited Mallett into a greeary store to take a drink. Here they all three drank together, and on returning to the street, they had not advanced but a few paces when the two negroes stated and ran off. Mallett immediately thought such conduct suspicious, and feeling for his purse found it was gone. The purse contained a \$50 gold piece. The complainant charges that the two negroes, now under arrest, are the 150 who must have stolen his money, as he recollects having the turned gold only a short time previous to their running on. Under the facts, as elicited, Justice Bogart committed them is prison for trial.

Charge of Buying Stolen Property —A man named Mich., Kennedy, a junk shop keeper, at 111 John street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of buying several articles of copper from three boys named Casper Schaffer, Rich, and Striker, and Sode he rame to Kennedy. One of the hoys yesterday confessed to stealing the property, and to selling the stolen property. The boys, it seems, stole the articles from Mr. Earnest Bienmeyer, No. 101 Broad street, some few weeks since, and sold the rame to Kennedy. One of the hoys yesterday confessed to stealing the property, and to selling the stolen property.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT .- Adolphus II. Wappans, to be Commi of the United States for Ciu-dad Beliver, in the republic of Veneguels, in the place of Frederick A. Bucier, resigned. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. MEETING AT ELMIRA Interesting Report on Education in Hayti, &c., &c., &c.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 4, 1852. The New York State Association of Teachers assembled at Elmira, August 4th, 1852, at 10 o clock, A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church There was a large and full attendance of teachers and delegates from abroad, and of the citizens of Elmira. The meeting was called to order by the President, N. P Stanton, Esq., of Buffa'o; and opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Bement, of the Congregational Church of Elmira. A voluntary was given by the choir.

The PRESIDENT then proceeded to deliver the an-

nual address. He reviewed the course of this organization, from its beginning, having been in existence for eight years. Its object was to bring out into action, practical teachers. It is proper that the management of its affairs, the direction of its plans, should be in the hands of teachers. Any plans for their advancement and improvement, will originate with them, unless others are supposed to be better friends to them than they are. are not represented in our legislative halls. The speaker proceeded to state the principal points which should receive consideration, in assembling at our annual meetings: 1st. For interchanging thought upon all matters pertaining to the art of teaching annual meetings: 1st. For interchanging thought upon all matters pertaining to the art of teaching and governing a school, by means of lectures, reports and discussions; 2d. For conserving the easetments of our legislature in regard to our schools, and to approve, or disapprove, as the case may require, and to suggest such amendaments, alterations or additions, as may be necessary, and the proper method of obtaining them from our law makers; 3d. The cultivation of our social nature, the formation of new acquaintance, and becoming better acquainted with, and more strongly attached to the old, and bringing into bonds of friendship all the teachers of the State. The speaker was thorough in his view of the course teachers should take to bring themselves before the community in that way in which, as a profession, they should stand, by urging them to be more efficient, to attain higher qualifications, and exert their influence as members of the community.

On motion of Mr. Coburn:—Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare business for the meeting." Carried, and Messrs. Coburn, Bulkley and Woolworth were appointed.

Resolutions by E. C. Adams.

1—The association shall hold their sessions daily, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7 P. M.

2—The morning session of each day shall be opened with prayer.

3.—All committees shall be appointed by the chair, unless otherwise ordered by the association.

4—All resolutions shall be permitted to speak longer than ten minutes, without permission of the house. A communication was received from the People's College, inviting the attendance of the Association. It was moved and seconded, that the thanks of the Association be returned for the invitation, and that the same be accepted.

The Committee on Business reported for the afternoon exercises, as follows: 2 o'clock, Paper read by Miss Howard, on Education in Hayti; 3 o'clock, Mr. Valentine's report on Periodicals; 4 o'clock, Mr. Newman, of Buffalo, read a report on Union and Central High Schools.

Mr. Valentine's report on Periodicals; 4 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Murdock; 5 o'clock, accounts from delegates from about.

Mr. Newman, of Buffalo, read a report on Union and Central High Schools.

The report of Mr. N. gave an account of these schools, in contrast with the ordinary common schools, where one teacher hears all the pupils in all their studies. The difficulties connected with small schools, where a male teacher is employed in winter, and a female teacher in rummer, with poor houses and fixtures, were placed in opposition to the advantages furnished by large Union and Central High Schools. Strong ground was also taken against that provision of our school law by which one-third of \$1,160,000 was annually distributed to the districts, without regard to what they have paid towards fund, or the population, or the number of children in the district. The present law was considered a premium in favor of small districts, and warring against large High Schools, therefore operating very iojudiciously. It was shown that New York city paid annually \$300,000 to support these small schools, and other cities and villages and wealthy districts pay more or less in the same way. The report closed with resolutions in favor of Union and Central High Schools, opposed to the apportionment of one-third of the school fund equally to all districts, and pledgeing teachers and friends of education in favor of the repeal. The first part of the resolutions, in favor of the repeal. The first part of the resolutions, in favor of the schools, were passed, but the remainder laid on the table.

A report written by Miss Elizabeth Howard, on the the education of Hayti, addressed to the New York State Asseciation, was then read over by Mr. Coburn, of Oswego.

York State Association, was then read over by Coburn, of Oswego.

EDUCATION IN HAYTI

EDUCATION IN HAYTI.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW TEACHERS—In order to give you use tide a of the state of education in Hayth, it will be necessary for me to mention the different classes of society and the diverse governments that have conduced to prepare the sad destiny of the inhabitants of this beautiful island.

Before Hayti had scated herself upon the smoking ruins of St. Domingo—that is, before her intrepid children had, with one accord, broken the chains of slavery, and thrown them all blood stained, into the faces of their masters—education was limited to only a privileged class of those who were to act as the founders of a nation.

The French colonial slaveholders, unlike those of our own hir land, acknowledged their children that were own to slaves; and not only were they free from their birth, but, in many instances, they received an education equal to that of their white brothers. These mulattone were called "colored people." to distinguish them from the blacks, who were slaves, and this distinction is still made between the blacks and mulattoes of this country.

For the benefit of the free people of color who were

tion equal to that of their white brothers. These mulatives were called "colored people," to distinguish them from the blacks, who were staves, and this distinction is still made between the blacks and mulatioes of this scountry.

For the benefit of the free people of color who were mut educated in Europe, several schools were established, in which reading, writing, the first rules of arithmetic and grammar, and the Roman Catholic catechism and prayers were taught.

At the dawning of the revolution, Toussaint Louverture (Too saint Loo-ver-ture) appeared as the most extraordinary of the blacks. He had been a slave until forty years of age, and, for his good conduct, had been taught by his master to read and write. He was extremely bigoted, attended mass regularly, and being possessed of a good memory, he learned to repeat many Latin phrases which he heard in church. By his extreme cunning and great preturbions to learning, he gained an unparalleled influence over the mass of the blacks, and finally received from Napoleon the appointment of Governor General of the Island. At this time Toussant Louverture, following the advice of young men of color who had been well educated in Europe, and seeing the necessity of preparing the country for entire independence, sent two of his sons, and six other young men, to France, to receive a liberal education at the expense of the colonies. (The descendants of some of these young men are at this time ongaged in trying to educate the Haytien youth.) This extraordinary man had also the good sense to recommend the reading of the New Testament in the schools already extabilished. After the half of Tousant Louverture, and his final betrayal into the hands of the French, whom he had so fathfally served, the absolute independence of the island was established by the united power of the slaves and the men of color, under the command of General Dessaines (Dessaines perished a victim to his own tynames (Dessaines (Dessaines perished a victim to his own tynames (Dessaines (Dessaines peri

mitted to be educated,

For the berefit of this class, several English schools were established under the direction of the Rev. Mr.

Morton.

This monarch held an inveterate hatred to the French

Merten.

This monarch held an inveterate hatred to the French nation, and desired greatly to change not only the manners and custems of the Haytaens, but he determined to change their language, and to make them thoroughly English. The better to accomplish this purpose, he sent several young men to England, expecting them to return in a few years real Englishmen, and professors of the language. He, however, soon received intimation that the young men chose to be idle and vicious rather than to study. He very coolly remarked, as was his custom whenever he was disobeyed, 'Cut their heads off. I will send out another company of scholars, who will be willing to study.' I have frequently met at the north of the island persons who spoke tolerable English, and who said that they learned it at the schools of Christophe. Alexander Petiou, whom I have already mentioned as governing at this time the southern and western parts, was a young and well educated mulatic, who conceived the plan of founding a democratic republic in Hayti. He only saw in the Haytiens his equals and his brethren, and believed that all men are possessed of the same rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, without the disclination of rank or color. He engouraged

all the schools already in operation and through the cooperation of the philianthropic Quakers of Engiand, was enabled to establish a national free school in every tewaship under his dominion. These schools were taught by some French who had, very fortunately, escaped the massacre of 1804, or by intelligent men of color, and were conducted on the Lancasterian system; boys, of all classes, were received, but preference was given to the some of those who had failen in the great conflict for liberty, from which the country was just arising.

The school houses were owned and furnished by government, and the scholars were supplied with massapaper, pens and ink, slates, pencils, and chalk, and the teacher was furnished with text books. An annual examination of these schools by a committee on education was instituted. The studies there pursued were reading writing, French grammar, and the elements of geography mythology, history, and arithmetic.

The rapid progress of the scholars excited the enthusiasm of Petion, and he conceived the plan of profiting by the resources left him by the war to establishe ool leges, where the Haytean youth could extend thai knowledge, and prepare themselves to fill different stations or State. Accordingly, in the year 1816 he established, at Port an Frince, the National Lycenus, where the datained a certain degree in their studies were received as boarders, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the pupil required, all at the expense of the government. Pupils were also received at the expense of their parents, if they preferred it.

The different branches taught in this school were rhetoric and legic in the French language; the Latin, Greek, English and Spanish languages; philosophy, geography in detail, with the use of globes; cosmography and natronomy; the history of the principal nations of Europe, and national traditions; arithmetic, algebra geometry, trigorometry, and the rudiments of statics and meckanics, In the military department, surveying fortification, and sketching, were taug

sketching, were taught. Dancing and fencing were also considered necessary attainments for this class of youngmen.

A president and six professors, either Frenchmen, or natives, graduates at French colleges, conducted this school, at which graduated annually from six to ten young men, many of whom have since filled stations of honor and uschiness in the country. The college building was a fine edifice, situated on the southeast side of Port au Prince, surrounded by a spacious yard, in which appeared shada trees of various kinds, with a fountain and its basin sparkling in the midst

Two seminaries, or girls' schools, were seen after established as Port au Prince, and superintended by intelligent women, who taught, in addition to the common branches, instrumental and vocal music, fancy needlework, drawing, and dancing. Petien advised his officers to give particular attention to these new institutions, that, in case of success, others similar to them might be stablished in all the towns of the country.

"Educate your sons and your daughters," and he, "that they may be prepared to marry respectably, as this is the only means by which we can extripate from our soil the prejudice of color, and destroy the last traces of servitude which the colonies have left us." This very excellent precept of honorable marrisage, was unfortunately nover taught by example, by him whose influence over the benighted people would have made them moral as well as enlightened, had he not himself been cursed by the influence over the senior of education, such as a cabinet of physics, or study of natural science, and a public library, both of which were in his own palace. An establishment for the care and instruction of men of all classes, was founded. John Peter Boyer was the worthy successor of Petion, and he had the fortune to see the different provinces of the island united under his government. The schools which already existed were favored, and autional schools were established in every township of the north and easi. But the threats o

high, senools already in operation, but one class—a medicine school—was founded during the time of his Presidency.

In order to secure the recognition of the independence of Hayti by France, Boyer, in 1825, made a treaty with that country, which created a national debt of one lundred and sixty millions of francs. This resulted in securing entire peace to the country during the remainder of his presidency, which terminated in 1843. At this time perfect liberty of speech and freedom of the press were enjoyed; and not only were foreign publications circulated with freedom, and read by all classes, but twenty publications were issued weekly or semi monthly from Haytien presses, which publications were conducted in a manner that reflected honor upon the young naston. Hoping that the method of instruction pursued in the Haytien schools, in their most prosperous days, may sugest some improvement in that adopted by many of our teachers, I will presume upon your indulgence while I describe it.

The schools are furnished by government with lessons

gest some improvement in that adopted by many of our teachers. I will presume upon your indulgence while I describe it.

The schools are furnished by government with lessons printed upon sheets of paper, of twenty by fifteen inches square, which are neatly pasted upon eard board. The first lesson contains the consonants, which the scholar reads in a class, and frequently in concert. The second lesson is the vowels, and elementary sounds formed by two vowels, which is the foundation of the language.

The third and fourth lessons comprise the union of a consonant with these elementary characters, which the scholars read without spelling.

When the pupils become familiar with these lessons, they can read simple stories, which gives them a taste for reading, and the eards which follow present lessons which become more and more difficult, so that they are some able to read in any book. The substitutes for elementary sounds, or silent letters, are presented to them in tables on these carda, as are also the apostrophes and celiption words, which occur much more frequently in French than in English. When the scholars are thus far advanced, they are supposed to be able to write all the letters of the sliphabet, and nut taught by an oral lesson from the teacher what a substantive is, and required to copy lessons from the cards, and underline the substantives. When this part of speech is well understood, the different properties of the substantive are explained by the scholar, in copying. This course is pursued with each part of speech until the pupils are able to write the grammatical analysis of phrases. Thus, grammar is precented to pupils before they are able to study and a good preparation is made for the study of that very intricate science of the French language.

Arithmetic is taught by dietating simple numbers fee the scholars to write upon their slates, while the teacher, and esignated by letters or other signs by the memory.

If they wish to know anything more of the science, they are supposed to be able to sen

the scholars to write upon their slates, while the teacher explain by demonstrations upon the black board the principles of the ground ruies, which rules the scholars afterwards copy into writing books, and commit to memory.

If they wish to know anything more of the science, they are supposed to be able to send to France and purchase books that will enable them to pursue it.

The method of learning history or any natural science is quite laborious, but presents some advantages over ordinary methods. The teacher first reads the lesson, and questions the scholar on the generall subject of which it treats. As they do not generally understand the words used, he is obliged to explain it by sentences; and as many of the Franch expressions are entirely different from the crocle, or language of the common people, he is often obliged to resert to the latter to make himself understood. When the subject is thoroughly impressed upon the scholar's mind, one of them takes the teacher's book, which is probably the only copy in the school, and copies the lesson upon the black board, while the others re-copy in their writing hooks. The lesson is then committed to memory, and at the end of the week an abstract or abridgement of the week and about the subject in this way, and whose writing books are really curiosities.

The scholars are not allowed to learn geography as it is arranged in books; but natural geography is first learned, with the use of maps, and political and historical geography curiosities.

The scholars are examined mostly by being required to write abstracts of their studies in their own language and from memory. For instance, the teacher writes a set of promiseuous questions, which are not in the book, such as, 'in travell mg from China to the United States, across what occam, buys and straits, would a person sail, and hear what coasta capes and towns, would be pass? What difference would be find in the productions of the two countries mentioned? Describe a voyage from Eagland to New Zostand? To which question

count therefore to contact convenient. Says a native informant, "I confess with "For me," says a native informant, "I confess with shame that if there is still any moral and religious educa-tion in this dark land, it is found in the schools of a few missionaries of the Gospel, thinly scattered over the

missionaries of the Gospel, taibly scattered over the country."

Thus, tellow teachers, we see the destruction of the promising hope of a nation's being civilized with the Gospel of our blessed Fedeemer. We see in the ruin of the institutions of Hayti, the fall of a fine edifice that was built on the sand. Let, then, the Bible, the holy word of God, be the foundation of education in our own highly favored land; and while you cultivate the intelligence of her youth, see to it that the heart is pure!

Point the precious souls in your charge, to the great regeneration of the human race, that through Him they may be capable of applying their knowledge to useful purposes; that they may become blessings to their friends and their country, and ornaments to society; and may finally, with you, gain an eternal rest beyond the grave.

LLIZABETH HOWARD.

Jackel, Hayri, 1852.

Jackel, Hayri, 1862.
On motion of Mr. Bulkley, of Williamsburg, a vote of thanks to Miss H. was passed, and a copy of it requested for publication.
Mr. Valentine, of Albany, reported on the establishment of a Teachers' newspaper, and submitted the following resolutions:

1—Resolved, That a paper be established, to be called the New York Teacher; and that the ownership and outtrecontrol be vested in the New York State Teachers' Association.

2—Resolved, 7 hat the management and supervision of the paper be entrusted to a Board of Editors, or managors, to consist of twelve persons, and of whom summer or